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THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
of  
NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS



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ANNUAL REPORT  
of the  
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
for the  
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962



NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Chairman of the Council:

COUNCILLOR C. L. TYRER.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR J. C. NOON.

---

Clerk and Chief Financial Officer:

J. ROBERTS, A.R.V.A.

---

Health Committee:

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR F. HOUGHTON.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR C. L. TYRER.

Members:

Councillor H. T. Conroy.

" Mrs. E. Crouchley.

" Mrs. E. M. Johnson.

" C. S. Jones.

" E. J. Thompson.

" R. Vale.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Staff:

Medical Officer of Health.

R. ELLIS JONES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H..

Chief Public Health Inspector:

\* L. M. BOOTH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B..

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

R. G. HOPKINS, Cert. S.I.B. (Resigned July, 1962)

B. E. DYSON, Cert. P.H.I.E.B. (From December, 1962)

Clerk:

MRS. B. M. LIGHTFOOT.

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

G. SENIOR (from March, 1962)

\* Qualified Meat and Other Foods Inspector (R.S.H.)

## NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS U.D.C.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

1 9 6 2

## P R E F A C E

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting for your consideration the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Newton-le-Willows for the year ended December, 1962, together with the vital statistics for that year.

There was a slight increase once again in the number of births in the year, 383 in 1962 compared with 367 in 1961. The adjusted live birth rate rose from 16.8 to 17.1. The rise over the past five years is seen in the Table on page 7. There was also an increase in the number of illegitimate births, 17 in 1962 compared with 13 in 1961: expressed as a percentage of total live births this is a rise to 4.4% from 3.5%. The figure for the Infant Mortality Rate has unfortunately risen to 33.9 which is rather high when compared with the figures of 21.8 in 1961 and 21.4 for England and Wales.

The number of Deaths fell from 283 in 1961 to 243; and the adjusted death rate of 12.8 compares with 14.9 in 1961. There were 9 deaths from Lung Cancer, a reduction from 13 in 1961; 7 of the 9 deaths were in males and of these 7, 6 were 65 or under.

Men die at a time of life when their responsibilities are probably at a peak because of a disease in which the cause has been shown to be the avoidable factor of cigarette smoking. To emphasise the middle age at which these unfortunate people die, I give the ages of all the men who died from cancer of the lung in 1962 in Newton-le-Willows. They are 47, 53, 55, 57, 64, 65 and 73. The ages of the two women who died are 51 and 76.

There were very few cases of measles in 1962 and the total number of notifiable diseases reported fell from 297 to 71. Three new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were registered; they all fell in the 15 - 45 age group. Two deaths due to respiratory tuberculosis were notified in patients - both men - aged 61 and 68.

In December, 1962, the Health Committee took a very important step forward in helping to clear the air we breathe. The Committee initiated the action by which the Council made an Order declaring a Smoke Control area. Although there may be some difficulties with regard to fuel supplies, these will be overcome and the Committee can take pride in the fact that the vital first step has been taken to bring benefit to all who live in the area, but particularly to those who suffer with chest complaints. The order will come into force in 1963.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking members of the Health Committee for their interest in matters of Public Health, and Mr. Booth, Chief Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation during the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. ELLIS JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.



1. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

The major portion of the district is truly urban in character, with a relatively small acreage of rural character. It is built up with dwelling houses, with Shops, Offices, Workshops, Factories, Churches, Mission Halls, Clubs, Hotels, and all the usual ancillary buildings which serve a civilised community. The main industries are Light and Heavy Engineering, including rolling-stock maintainance and repair. Sugar Refining. Printing and Stationery manufacture, and Raincoat manufacture. As would be expected from the urban character of the district, agriculture plays only a very minor role in its activities.

2. STATISTICS - GENERAL.

Area in acres: 3103.

Population: (Census 1961) : 21,761.

(Estimated mid-1962) : 21,910

Inhabited Houses; Rate Books  
(end 1961) : 7299

Rateable Value. : £196,997

Sum represented by a penny rate : £780

Births assignable to District : 383

Deaths assignable to District : 243

"Natural Increase" : 140

3. VITAL STATISTICS.Births:

<u>Live Births.</u>	383.	Legitimate	366	Illegitimate	17
		Male	193	Male	10
		Female	173	Female	7

Live Birth Rate "crude" - 17.5      "Adjusted" - 17.1

Still Births. 6. Males. 3. Female 3.

Still Birth Rate 15.4 per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

Deaths:

General. 243. Male 142. Female 101.

Death Rates "Crude" - 11.1 "Adjusted" - 12.8

The "adjusted" death rate is the "crude" death rate after adjustment by a "comparability factor" supplied by the Registrar General.

Infant Deaths. (Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age)

Total. 13. Male 7. Female 6.

Infant Mortality Rate of Legitimate Infants 32.8 per 1000 legitimate live births.

Infant Mortality Rate of Illegitimate Infants. 58.8 per 1000 illegitimate live births.

Total Infant Mortality Rate 33.9 per 1,000 live births.

Neo-Natal Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 8

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births. 20.9

Early Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births. 18.3

Peri-natal mortality rate per 1,000 total births. 33.4

Maternal Mortality Rate. Nil.



COMPARATIVE STATISTICAL TABLES.

	Live Births.		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality.		Infant Mortality			
	No. Regst.	Rate per 1000 popn.	No. regst.	Rate per 1000 popn.	No. regst.	Rate per 1000 total births.	No.of deaths per regst.	Rate per 1000 total births.	No.of deaths regst.	Rate per 1000 live births.	No.of deaths regst.	Rate per 1000 live births.
1962	383	*17.5	243	11.1	6	15.4	nil	nil	13	33.9	8	20.9
1961	367	16.8	283	13.0	9	23.9	nil	nil	8	21.8	6	16.3
1960	354	16.1	240	10.9	10	27.5	nil	nil	11	31.1	8	22.6
1959	349	15.9	226	10.3	8	22.4	nil	nil	8	22.9	7	20.1
1958	325	14.7	249	11.3	12	36.0	nil	nil	13	40.0	11	34.0
1957	349	15.9	225	10.3	7	20.0	nil	nil	9	26.0	8	23.0
Ave 5 years 1957 - 1961	349	15.9	245	11.2	9	25.9	nil	nil	10	28.4	8	23.2

\* Adjusted live birth rate (comparability factor .98) = 17.1 per 1000

\* Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.15) = 12.8 per 1000

COMPARISON OF BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORBIDITY  
AND MORTALITY, WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Newton-le-Willows.		England and Wales.
	1961.	1962.	1962.
	Rate per 1,000 population		
Births - Live.	16.8	17.5	18.0
- Still	0.41	0.27	0.33
Deaths.			
All causes.	13.0	11.1	11.9
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.05	0.09	0.066
Respiratory.	0.05	0.09	0.059
Non respiratory.	nil	nil	0.007
Cancer (all forms)	2.38	1.64	2.18
Lungs & Bronchus.	0.59	0.41	0.51
Other Cancer.	1.79	1.32	1.67
	Rate per 1,000 total births.		
Maternal Mortality (total)	nil	nil	0.35
Maternal cases			
(excluding abortion)	nil	nil	0.28
Due to abortion.	nil	nil	0.07
	Rate per 1,000 live births.		
Total Infant Mortality.	21.8	33.9	21.4
Neo-natal mortality.	16.3	20.9	15.1

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
WITH THOSE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Newton-le-Willows.		England and Wales.
	1961	1962	1962
	Rate per 1,000 population.		
Notifications.			
Typhoid Fever.	nil	nil	0.003
Paratyphoid Fever.	nil	nil	0.003
Meningococcal Infection.	nil	0.045	0.012
Scarlet Fever.	1.008	0.365	0.328
Whooping Cough.	0.320	0.182	0.179
Diphtheria.	nil	nil	0.000
Erysipelas.	0.187	0.182	0.038
Small Pox.	nil	nil	0.001
Measles.	3.66	0.912	3.959
Ac. Pneumonia.	2.978	1.186	0.268
Ac. Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	nil	nil	0.005
(non Paralytic)	nil	nil	0.001
Dysentery.	nil	nil	0.662
Food Poisoning.	nil	nil	0.110
Tuberculosis - Respiratory.	0.412	0.137	0.385
Meninges & C.N.S.	nil	nil	0.004
Other	0.045	0.091	0.054
Puerperal Pyrexia.	nil	0.091	0.153

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in the District was 150  
7 of these were of non-residents, and have been transferred to the districts  
in which they usually reside, whilst 100 residents of this area died in other  
districts.

An analysis of the causes of death is shown below:

<u>Cause of Death.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach.	5	1	6
Lungs, Bronchus.	7.	2	9
Breast.	-	2	2
Uterus.	-	1	1
All other sites.	11	7	18
Vas. Lesions of Nervous System.	16	14	30
Coronary Disease, angina.	30	12	42
Hypertension with heart disease.	4	3	7
Other Heart Disease.	26	27	53
Other circulatory diseases.	2	3	5
Influenza	3	1	4
Pneumonia.	2	5	7
Bronchitis.	10	2	12
Other respiratory diseases.	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	1	2
Nephritis & Nephrosis.	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	2	-	2
Congenital malformations.	1	-	1
Other defined or ill defined diseases.	12	11	23
Motor vehicle accidents.	3	3	6
All other accidents.	3	5	8
Suicide.	1	-	1
<hr/>			
ALL CAUSES.	142	101	243
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4. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.Water supplies.

The Makerfield Water Board are the water undertakers and the  
District's water supply continued to be obtained chiefly from the deep wells  
at the Southworth Road Works, and Makerfield Borehole.



The water is of a high degree of purity and, though very hard is otherwise very satisfactory chemically.

6 bacteriological examinations of the raw water, and 4 of the water going into supply after treatment, were made. All highly satisfactory.

7298 dwelling houses, housing a population of 21,907 persons, are supplied with water from public mains. 1 house with 3 occupants draws supplied from a spring.

All new houses have been connected to the town's water mains.

Food - Inspection and Supervision of Supplies.

(a) Milk Supply.

Supervision of the distribution of Milk was continued and the following action was taken in relation to:-

	No. of Samples.	No. Satisfactory.	No. unsatisfactory.
(a) Raw milk.			
(i) Tuberculosis - biological tests.	3	3(T.B. neg)	Nil
(ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.	3	3	Nil
(b) "Heat Treated" Milk.			
(i) Phosphatase test.	5	5	nil
(ii) Methylene Blue reduction test.	5	5	Nil
(iii) Turbidity test.	1	1	Nil

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Except for occasional slaughter by pig keepers of their own pigs for home consumption no slaughtering took place within the district.

All premises used for food preparation, butchers, grocers, ice-cream manufacturers and vendors, bakehouses, etc., were kept under observation and inspected regularly.

No case of food poisoning was notified.

(c) Adulteration.

The Council is a Food and Drugs Authority and your Public Health Inspectors are sampling Officers.

46 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, County Offices, Preston.

Rivers and Streams.

Pollution of the several main streams running through the district from Ashton, Golborne, Haydock and St. Helens continues to varying degrees.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Extensions have been made to all new houses. The connections from this District to the Sankey Valley trunk sewer have now been made.

Closet Accommodation.

Every privy and pail in the district has been converted to the water carriage system except for the few which are beyond reach of a sewer.

Number of privy middens.	4
Number of closets attached to these middens.	4
Number of pail closets.	8
Number of chemical closets.	5
Number of houses on water carriage system.	7282

There are no waste water closets and no dry ashpits in the district.

Public Cleansing.

A weekly collection of house refuse and salvage by motor vehicles, and disposal of the former by controlled tipping, are supervised by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

No regular cleansing of cesspools is undertaken.



Scavenging, snow removal, gully emptying etc., are carried out by the Surveyor's Department.

Disposal of house refuse was by controlled tipping at the Swan Road site.

#### 5. PREVENTION OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Hospital facilities for the treatment of cases of infectious diseases are provided at the Infectious Disease Hospital, Warrington, and at Peasley Cross Isolation Hospital, St. Helens.

Notifiable Diseases.	Total cases Notified.											
	Age Groups.											
	Total cases.	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age unknown	Total deaths
Scarlet Fever.	8	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	2	-	-	nil
Measles.	20	-	2	4	3	1	10	-	-	-	-	nil
Whooping Cough.	4	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	nil
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over		Age unknown		Total deaths.		
Acute Pneumonia.	26	6	-	8	4	8		-		1		
Erysipelas.	4	-	-	-	3	1		-		nil		
Tuberculosis												
- respiratory.	3	-	-	3	-	-		-		2		
- Other	2	-	-	2	-	-		-		nil		
Acute Encephalitis 1 (Post infectious)	1	-	1	-	-	-		-		nil		

Notifiable Diseases. Comparative Table of Incidence.

	1962	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1957-61 (Mean)	
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Deaths
Scarlet Fever.	8	64	26	39	55	22	41	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	20	397	71	324	282	189	253	-
Whooping Cough	4	24	1	42	5	7	16	-
Enteric Group Fevers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	-	2	1	-	-	-	0.6	-
Food Poisoning.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum.	-	1	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
Eruptive Erythema.	2	-	-	-	1	-	0.2	-
Polymyositis.	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.2	-
Meningococcal Infection.	1	-	-	-	1	1	0.6	0.2
Acute Encephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Post Infectious.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Primary & Influenzal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	26	50	42	45	35	65	47.	2.6
Erysipelas.	4	7	4	4	3	4	4.4	-
Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory.	3	21	10	7	8	9	11.	1.6
Non respiratory.	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	0.2
Totals.	71	568	158	461	390	297	375	4.8

6. FACTORY ACT, 1961.Part 1 of the Act.

- (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted.
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	6	12	1	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	44	47	1	Nil
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	10	15	nil	Nil
Totals.	60	74	2	Nil



(2) Cases in which Defects were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars. (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found.				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)
	Found. (3)	Remedied. (4)	To H.M. Inspector. (5)	By H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	1	1	-	-	nil
Inadequate Ventilation.	-	-	-	-	nil
Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective.	1	1	-	-	nil
Totals.	2	2	-	-	nil

7. PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH AND ANCILLARY SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT.(1) Laboratory Arrangements.Public Health Laboratory Service and County Analyst's Department.

Pathological specimens for bacteriological analysis may be dealt with by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool. Samples of food and drugs for analysis are submitted to the County Analyst's Department at Preston.

(2) Hospital Arrangements.

(Liverpool Regional Hospital Board: Warrington & District Hospital Management Committee.)

As regards hospitals the District lies within the boundaries of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, which administers Newton-le-Willows War Memorial (General) Hospital in Bradlegh Road, Wargrave, with a nominal

establishment of 10 beds. The former Isolation Hospital now accommodates an up-to-date and well equipped Out-patient department, including X ray and physiotherapy facilities: and in addition, a modern specially designed Chest Clinic, under the direction of Dr. Black, Consultant Chest Physician for the Warrington area.

A great majority of persons requiring both general out-patient and in-patient investigation and treatment are dealt with by the Warrington Infirmary and by the General Hospital, Warrington, whilst cases of infectious disease requiring isolation are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Aikin Street, Warrington.

Expectant mothers requiring to be confined otherwise than in their own homes, whether on medical, obstetrical or social grounds, are normally admitted either to the Maternity wards of the General Hospital Warrington (if obstetrical complications are likely) or to the Victoria Park Maternity Home, Latchford, Warrington. But in the event of beds being unavailable at these hospitals, bookings are then made with Cowley Hill Maternity Hospital, St. Helens, The County Hospital, Whiston, or Billinge Hospital, depending on bed availability.

Child patients requiring attention in Children's Hospitals are admitted to the paediatric wards of the General Hospital, Warrington; The Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital, Myrtle Street, Liverpool; Alder Hay Hospital, Liverpool: the Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, Manchester: and the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan: also to the Leasowe Children's Hospital, Leasowe, Wirral, and the Biddulph Grange Orthopaedic Hospital, Biddulph, Near Congleton, when specialised Orthopaedic care is indicated.

### (3) Ambulance Arrangements.

#### Local Health Authority Services (No. 10 Health Division. Lancashire County Council.)

The Ambulance Station in conjunction with the Fire Station moved in October, 1962 to more spacious premises in Silverdale Road, Newton-le-Willows, from which three "Stretcher" ambulances, and three general purpose vehicles and one sitting case car, have operated on behalf of all types of cases, i.e. emergency, infectious disease, and general. The actual operation of staff and vehicles are controlled by radio telephone from the radio control centre for the ambulance area, situated at Whiston.

There has been a steady public demand for ambulance transport. The Newton-le-Willows Ambulance Station, of course, also serves other parts of No. 10 Health Division and adjoining divisions.

(4) Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Child Welfare Clinics are held twice weekly at the Gables, Crow Lane West, on Monday and Thursday afternoons; and an Ante-Natal Clinic each Wednesday morning.

Attendances at the Welfare sessions have been very satisfactory throughout the year, as is shown by the following figures. In addition to the supervision and advice which are the primary functions of these centres, various proprietary infant and other foods are available at cost price for those eligible in accordance with County policy. Ministry of Health Welfare Foods are also distributed at these, and other sessions.

Child Welfare Centre. "The Gables", Crow Lane West.

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.	-	Dr. E. T. Smiddy. (Thursday afternoon session)
Health Visitors.	-	Miss Heap, Mrs. King, Miss Johnson.

<u>No. of sessions during the year.</u>	<u>No. of individual children who attended and were born in:</u>			<u>No. of attendances by children at ages:</u>		
	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1960-57</u>	<u>0-</u>	<u>1-</u>	<u>2-4 incl.</u>
100	283	201	115	4261	638	209
Total.		599			5108	

Ante-Natal Clinic. "The Gables", Crow Lane West.

Consultant Obstetrician	-	Mr. Gordon Millington	) Alternate
Medical Officer	-	Dr. E. T. Smiddy.	) Wednesday
Health Visitor.	-	Miss I. Heap.	) mornings.

No. of individual women attending.	137
No. of attendances.	358



School Clinic. "The Gables", Crow Lane West.

General.

Both general medical and specialist sessions are held at this Clinic, as detailed below:-

Assistant Divisional School Medical Officer.	-	Dr. E. T. Smiddy.
School Nurses and Health Visitors in attendance.	-	Miss Johnson. Mrs. King.

The Assistant Divisional Medical Officer's Session is held each Friday morning during school term.

The Nurse's re-dressing, etc., session is held each Tuesday morning during school term.

Dental.

The School Dental Officer, Mrs. F. N. Williams, ably assisted by the Dental Attendant, Miss Entwistle, has continued the dental inspection of all school children in the district during periodic visits to schools, and afforded both conservative and radical treatment of those requiring it. Expectant and nursing mothers, and children of pre-school ages are also eligible for advice and treatment including where necessary the provision of dentures free of charge for the former group.

Ophthalmic.

Ophthalmologist	-	Mr. Barker.
School Nurse in attendance	-	Mrs. King.

Sessions are held weekly, each Monday morning.

The Ophthalmic Surgeon may only be consulted by appointment.

Orthopaedic.

Orthopaedic Surgeon.	-	Mr. Almond.
Orthopaedic Nurse.	-	Mrs. Garrett.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon attends one half-day session monthly, seeing both new and old cases by appointment; the Nurse attends one whole day weekly, for the purpose of supervising the treatment prescribed, for adjustment of splints, etc., and the tuition of remedial exercises to improve defects and deformities in posture, stance, feet, etc.. She also attends with suitable cases at the St. Helens Baths, to instruct in remedial exercises carried out in the water.

### Speech Therapy.

Therapist.                      -- Miss E. Johnson.

Sessions held each Wednesday a.m. and p.m.  
(By appointment only)

### (5) Midwifery Arrangements.

The District has been covered by three fully trained whole-time domiciliary midwives, each of whom has a car available for her duties and has under-gone a course of instruction in gas-air and in trilene analgesia. She has available the necessary apparatus to enable a mother to secure at all events very considerable relief from the pains of labour. The trend towards hospital confinement has also continued, and as a result of these factors the number of babies actually born at home has been reduced.

Miss B. Albutt, 21 Frawley Avenue, Newton-le-Willows.  
Telephone: Newton-le-Willows 3468.

Mrs. S. E. Butler, 46 Kingsway, Newton-le-Willows.  
Telephone: Newton-le-Willows 3210

Mrs. F. Stanier, 73 Common Road, Newton-le-Willows.  
Telephone: Newton-le-Willows 3778.

### (6) Health Visiting Arrangements.

This work has been carried out by three whole-time fully trained Health Visitors (who combine with Health Visiting duties those of School Nurse). Their domiciliary visits, so necessary from the standpoint both of the supervision of the children and the "health-education" of the families, are of course, complementary to the work carried out at the Child Welfare Centre, as described above. The names and addresses of the Health Visitors engaged are:-

Miss I. Heap, Maynard, Belvedere Road, Newton-le-Willows.

Mrs. King, 42 Church Road, Bryn.

Miss P. Johnson, 86, Swindley Lane, Wigan.

(7) Home Nursing Arrangements.

Home nursing is now undertaken by four whole-time nurses, assisted by a State-enrolled Assistant Nurse in suitable cases. The demand for nursing services has continued to grow, and although part-time relief nurses have also assisted from time to time, the staff have been kept fully occupied throughout the year.

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the Nurses are:-

Mrs. M. M. Charnley, 3 Park Avenue North.

Telephone: Newton-le-Willows 2069

Mrs. O. Falcon, 60 Grosvenor Gardens.

Telephone: Newton-le-Willows 2419.

Miss D. Johnson, 158 Park Road South.

Telephone: Newton-le-Willows 3539.

Miss M. Littler, 69 Oak Avenue.

Telephone: Newton-le-Willows 3521.

Mrs. E. M. Ward, 138 Belvedere Road.

(Resigned April, 1962).

Nursing Equipment - Provision for Loan.

A wide variety of ancillary nursing equipment which may be required in the home - ranging from hospital type beds, wheel chairs, dunlopillo mattresses and similar large items, down to small but none-the-less essential articles such as feeding cups, air rings, bed pans etc., is available on loan on the recommendation of the Nurse having charge of the case, at no cost to the patient except for damage not occasioned by reasonable "wear and tear". Some of the larger items are available from small central stocks held at the Divisional Health Offices, whilst each nurse holds a small local supply of the less bulky and more frequently required articles.



(8) Home Help Arrangements.

This is a "permissive" service provided by the County Council through No. 10 Health Division Committee, and is one which is not necessarily provided free of cost to the public although in the great majority of cases it is so. The aim is to provide domestic help when required by reason of the presence in a household of sickness, mental deficiency, an expectant mother, or assist in the care of a child or children. The service has continued to expand during the year in question as the public have become more fully aware of the facilities provided, and in certain urgent cases "evening help" and night help have been made available.

The Home Helps engaged are all part-time "helps"; no whole time workers are employed.

Responsibilities for Welfare Services under the National Assistance Act, 1948, have entailed still further expansion of this service.

During the current year the number of cases helped in the Urban District was 364. This help was provided by 89 Home-helps, all part-time workers.

(9) Mental Health.

In this field undoubtedly the most outstanding event of the year has been the implementation of the Mental Health Act, 1959, which is now fully operative, and effects many radical changes in the manner of dealing with those suffering from mental disorders of all kinds, whether congenital or acquired, and which repeals the Lunacy Act of 1890, the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 to 1938, and the Mental Treatment Act of 1930. Arising largely as the result of certain cases which shocked the public's conscience, its full benefit can be expected only after a considerable interval of time, as the gradual process of re-education and re-orientation of ideas on the whole problem reaches fruition, and the necessary building programmes for residential and training hostels, both for juveniles and adults, can be framed, financed, completed and staffed.

Meanwhile the Junior Training Centre off Mill Lane, opened early in 1958, has continued to provide suitable vocational and recreational training for some 47 handicapped persons, both children and adults.

### Mental Health Arrangements.

The Urban District is covered for this purpose by three Mental Welfare Officers of No. 10 Health Division, one a lady, who deal with all the aspects of mental health, including cases in which investigation, supervision and appropriate action is required under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

These officers are:-

Mr. F. Griffin, Divisional Health Office,  
The Old Rectory, Winwick.  
Telephone: Warrington 33144.

Mr. H. Andrew,                      - do -

Miss D. Bexson,                      - do -

Any request for the services of a Mental Welfare Officer outside normal office hours should be made through the Ambulance Station - Newton-le-Willows 2013, which will contact the duty officer on call.

(10) Arrangements for the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care. (including Tuberculosis), and the provision of Convalescent Accommodation.

Responsibility for such arrangements rest with the Local Health Authority partly on an obligatory and partly on a permissive basis: "Illness" includes mental subnormality. The scope of such arrangements is very wide and includes all the methods of health education and propaganda relating to health matters, health visiting in the homes, including those of persons suffering from Tuberculosis, the provision of ancillary nursing equipment, the after-care of patients who have suffered from illness either at home or in hospital, and the provision of convalescent accommodation and rehabilitation where this is required, to enable those recently sick to regain full health and strength.

The current year has also seen the approval by the Minister of Health of a chiropody service, now available under section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to the aged, the handicapped and to expectant mothers. Where necessary, this treatment may be provided in the home, if the need is certified by a Doctor, nurse or midwife.



The Tuberculosis Health Visitor for the District is Miss Monks, who maintains supervision of patients in their homes, and arranges for their examination or re-examination, and that of contacts (including X-ray investigation) at the Chest Clinic at Bradlegh Road Hospital, administered by the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board, and attended by Dr. Black, Consultant Chest Physician, Warrington area, and the Assistant Chest Physician, Dr. White.

As regards Health Education - (a very important and essential factor in the prevention of illness) - it is pertinent here to emphasize that although some responsibility for this section of preventive medicine may be accepted (as has been the case) by the Local Health Authority, the permissive power of this Council, as a Local Sanitary Authority, to carry out measures of health education under Section 179 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is still extant, and should, in my view, continue to be exercised.

#### (11) Vaccination and Immunisation Arrangements.

Vaccination and Immunisation against Diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus are available to all who desire it, either through the family doctor, who carries it out as part of his duties to the patient, or by attendance at the immunisation sessions held at the Child Welfare Centre, The Gables, Crow Lane West, where this work is undertaken by the Assistant Divisional Medical Officer.

As regards the immunisation position, there are no grounds for complacency: the position has deteriorated slightly since 1957.

The percentage proportion of the estimated child population under the age of 15 in an immunised state at 31st December 1962 was 65%, the same proportion as for the child population in Health Division 10 as a whole.

In contrast to the above, 987 persons, of whom 192 were infants under 1 year of age, underwent primary vaccination whilst 451 adults were re-vaccinated. If one deducts from the total of 364 live births belonging to the District in 1961, the 13 infant deaths, this means that out of the 351 survivors, 192 were vaccinated, a percentage of 54%.

During the course of the year several types of "Antigen" (i.e. inoculation material) continued to be available: in addition to the old established diphtheria toxoids, which protect against diphtheria only, inoculations against whooping cough also, using the "combined" antigen, and additionally against "lock jaw" (tetanus) using the "Triple" antigen, were carried out in conformity with the parents' wishes.



The number of children protected by these various means were as follows:-

(a) Against Diphtheria (Primary Inoculations) only.

Under 2 years of age	nil
2 - 5 years of age.	nil
From 5 to 14 years of age.	nil
Over 14 years of age.	75
	<hr/>
Total Primary Inoculations	75
	<hr/>

Re-inforcement (Booster) Inoculations.

Under 5 years of age.	nil
From 5 to 14 years of age.	nil
Over 14 years of age.	1
	<hr/>
Total	1
	<hr/>

(b) Against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.  
(Combined antigen).

Primary.	Nil
----------	-----

Booster

Under 5 years of age	nil
5 to 14 years of age.	nil
Over 14 years of age.	nil
	<hr/>
Total	nil
	<hr/>

(c) Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.  
(Triple antigen).

Under 2 years of age.	225
2 to 5 years of age.	5
From 5 to 14 years of age.	4
Over 14 years of age.	nil
	<hr/>
Total.	234
	<hr/>

## Booster.

Under 5 years of age.	4
From 5 to 14 years of age.	54
Over 14 years of age	nil
	<hr/>
Total.	58
	<hr/>

The grand totals of children protected by primary inoculations against diphtheria during the year are thus 309 (of which 230 were under 5 years of age), against whooping cough 234 (of which 230 were under 5 years of age), and against tetanus 234 (of which 230 were under the age of 5 years).

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The programme of "vaccination" against poliomyelitis, which commenced during 1956, has continued throughout the year with a considerable measure of success, as will be seen from the accompanying analysis.

Details of poliomyelitis vaccinations carried out during the year in Newton-le-Willows are as follows:-

## No. of persons who received primary vaccination:-

Under 5 years of age.	129
From 5 to 14 years of age.	48
Over 14 years of age.	145
	<hr/>
Total	322
	<hr/>

## No. of re-inforcement doses given:-

Under 5 years of age.	335
From 5 to 14 years of age.	465
Over 14 years of age.	1151
	<hr/>
Total.	1947
	<hr/>

## 8. THE CHILDREN ACT, 1948.

In the main, this Act provides for the care and welfare of children and young persons up to the age of 18 years, who for one reason or another are deprived of normal home life, and it thus has an important bearing on the mental and physical health of such children.

The County Council, which is the Local Authority for the purposes of the Act, exercises its functions through its Children's Committee and the Children's Officer, who is responsible to the Committee for the efficient administration and day to day operation of the Service, which is carried out on a regional or area basis.

The Newton-le-Willows Urban District lies administratively within the purview of the Area Children's Officer of the Leigh area, who is assisted by Children's Visitors, the latter being responsible for all matters relating to "deprived" children, e.g. the provision of accommodation, the inspection and report on prospective foster homes, infant life protection, supervision of children to be adopted during the probationary period, the care and conveyance to suitable "places of safety" of children committed by the Courts to the care of the Authority as a "fit person" under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and so on.

The Area Children's Officer and her Visitors work in close co-operation with the Divisional Medical Officer and his staff.

The Leigh Area Children's Officer is:-

Miss J. L. Edwards M.A., 89/91 Railway Road, Leigh.  
Telephone: Leigh 1658.

## 9. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933. NEGLECTED CHILDREN - PROBLEM FAMILIES.

Very deep consideration has been given in recent years in an effort to improve the lot of children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes - a problem formerly left almost exclusively to the good offices and unflagging zeal of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children - the N.S.P.C.C.. So often, however, it is found that such children come from poor stock, both mentally and physically, from such poor homes, structurally and socially, and that their whole environmental is so complex, that much more team work is required if the desired end is to be achieved; housing conditions, unemployment and financial stringency, marital disharmony, mental and emotional illness, improvidence and general social inadequacy are in various combinations and degrees at the root of parental neglect. Following an advisory memorandum issued jointly by the



Home Officer, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, which suggested the appointment by each Local Health Authority of a co-ordinating officer, (whose primary function should be to convene case conferences of all persons and parties having responsibilities in these various fields) the County Council appointed the County Medical Officer of Health as its Co-ordinating Officer: and his responsibility has in turn been delegated to Divisional Medical Officers, within their respective Health Divisions.

#### 10. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

So far as the Urban District is concerned, the Local Authority carrying responsibility for the implementation of Parts III and IV of this Act is the County Council, and the administrative machinery, in this case also, is on the divisional basis. The main provisions of Part III relates to accommodation and care for those requiring it, and to welfare services in general for persons handicapped by infirmities such as blindness, deafness, dumbness, crippling physical defects, and other disabilities of a serious and permanent character.

The scheme of the County Council in regard to welfare services utilises very fully the various voluntary agencies already in existence prior to this legislation. It is widely comprehensive of the needs of all aged and handicapped persons, and includes provision for welfare, home and workshop employment, occupational therapy, the disposal of the products of employment, training facilities in arts and crafts, and for placement in holiday homes and hostels. Social Clubs for the aged and the handicapped are also included in this scheme.

The County Councils' policy in regard to aged persons is to assist them in every way to remain in their own homes as long as possible; thereafter to provide supervision and help in specially designed old persons bungalows, where the Housing Authority are willing to accept this scheme: and only finally to admit them to hostel care, or to other welfare accommodation. As a first step, the formation in every County District of a District Old Peoples' Welfare Committee, representative of all corporation bodies, both statutory and voluntary, concerned with the welfare of old people, is strongly advocated.

In this connection it is indeed gratifying to be able to record the Councils co-operation with the Local Health Authority and Welfare Authority in providing old peoples bungalows on the Fairbrothers Farm estate. These undoubtedly meet a long-standing need, and similar further provision is now envisaged.

The need to provide accommodation for those of the aged no longer able to live an independent existence in their homes, even with the maximum help from the home-nursing, home help and other similar services is met in part, but only part, by Golborne House, a mixed fifty-place hostel, purpose designed and built in Derby Road, Golborne, which has been full to capacity virtually since its opening in 1956. The long awaited project for a further home for the elderly will reach completion in 1963/64.

Mr. P. D. Parker, as Divisional Welfare Organiser, assists the Divisional Medical Officer in this newly developing field of socio-medical activity to promote the formation of District Old People's Welfare Committees, and to foster liaison and co-ordination between statutory and voluntary bodies concerned with the care of the aged and the handicapped.

Section 47 of the Act places on the Local County District Council responsibility for making application to a court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to secure the removal to a suitable hospital or other institution for any aged and infirm person who is unable to devote to himself proper care and attention, and is not receiving such from other persons. The application is made following certification by the Medical Officer of Health that such removal is necessary. No action under this Section was required during the current year.

Section 50 of the Act is of importance in that it places on the District Council the duty of arranging for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or been found dead within the district when it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority.



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORFOR THE YEAR 1962.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

The year has been another in the series in which shortage of staff has had to be recorded, Mr. Hopkins leaving in July after a short stay of just over six months, whilst the remaining post, vacant since April 1961, remained unfilled. Mr. B. E. Dyson took up duties as additional inspector on 1st December.

The effects of the frequent changes in staff, six inspectors in seven years, with breaks between appointments amounting in those years to 3 years 7 months, are not readily appreciated except by those in close contact with the Department and, of course, by the members of the small staff who must continually be trying to meet the positive demands made on them whilst fully conscious of the equally important duties which cannot possibly be given the attention which is their due.

Matters which one feels have not been given sufficient attention during the year include inspections:- of the District both systematically and at intervals; of dwellings for the purposes of the Housing Consolidated Regulations and the Housing Act; and of shops and places kept or used for the preparation or sale of any article of food; and the duties of sampling officer.

Nevertheless the year was not one of complete frustration as it was possible to complete inspections and reports on the first two Smoke Control Areas, as well as to carry out the inspections, and to take the action, set forward in the ensuing pages of this Report.

1. GENERAL SANITATION.

(a) Water Supply.

The water supply continued to be derived from deep wells at Southworth Road and the Makerfield pumping stations, and was chlorinated.

Extensions of the water mains were made to all new housing sites.



Samples of untreated water were taken from the two Works, and of chlorinated water from consumers' taps. All the samples were reported to be highly satisfactory.

(b) Drainage and Sewerage.

All sewage is now conveyed by the Sankey Valley Trunk Sewer to Warrington for disposal. 109 new houses were connected to the sewerage system.

(c) Sanitary Accommodation.

4 farms are served by privies and 13 houses by pail closets. All of these are outside the reach of sewers.

(d) Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The refuse collection and disposal service was operated more satisfactorily than for several years past, "pulling-up" time following breaks for holidays being achieved more quickly and the number of complaints and requests received being considerably reduced.

Some concern was expressed by the collectors at the increasing number of bins at some premises, and of the growing use of unsuitable containers for the storage of refuse.

No municipal bin ownership scheme, which would assist the rapid replacement of defective or unsuitable refuse containers, is in operation within the district, but the elimination of dolly tubs and other receptacles was in process at the end of the year.

A survey of the premises showing increased amounts of refuse is proceeding, and a report will be submitted on completion. It is already apparent that some of the factors affecting this increase are:- changeover from solid fuel to oil burners, thereby depriving premises of the means of incinerating some bulky refuse; the cooking of meals on some school premises replacing the supply of meals from central kitchens situated outside the district and, rather strangely, the change in some sizeable stores from open shop to self service.

Some difficulties in the storage of refuse were experienced by the owners of some blocks of flats provided with underfloor electric heating, resulting in a request for consideration of adaptation of one of the refuse vehicles to lift and empty large communal bins so that use of the individual standard dustbins could be discontinued.

It was suggested that a more satisfactory solution might be the provision of paper sacks to each flat together with provision of a small communal incinerator for offensive materials. The suggestion was accepted with such success that the owners voluntarily adopted the paper sack system to reduce the walking time involved in a long carry of bins from one of the cul-de-sacs on their estate.

(e) Inspections during 1962.

Premises visited:-

No. of premises visited	....	....	2352
No. of visits	....	....	2902

Defects or nuisances:-

No. discovered	....	....	333
No. abated	....	....	397

No. of notices served:-

Informal	....	....	115
Statutory	....	....	43

(f) Statistical Summary of Inspections Made, Notices Served etc.

(i) Complaints received and investigated:-

Defects and Nuisances	....	....	136
Rats and Mice	....	....	134

(ii) Analysis of Visits Made by Inspectors.

(a) General Sanitation.

Water Supply	....	....	33
Drainage	....	....	162
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	18
Tents, Vans, Sheds	....	....	16
Factories	....	....	74
Workplaces	....	....	18
Bakehouses	....	....	4
Refuse Collection and Disposal	....	....	44

## General Sanitation (contd.)

Shops	....	....	....	132
Rats and Mice	....	....	....	53
Atmospheric Pollution.	....	....	....	36
Schools	....	....	....	3
Licensed Premises	....	....	....	34
Public Conveniences...	....	....	....	19
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	67
Total	....	....	....	713

(iii) Housing.Under Public Health Acts.

No. of houses inspected	....	....	334
Visits to above	....	....	728

Under Housing Acts.

No. of houses inspected	....	....	69
Visits paid to above	....	....	207

Verminous Premises.

No. of houses inspected	....	....	14
Visits paid to above	....	....	20

Overcrowding.

No. of houses inspected	....	....	7
Visits paid to above	....	....	7

Rent Act.

No. of houses inspected	....	....	18
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<u>Miscellaneous Housing Visits.....</u>	....	....	17
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Total	....	....	1421
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(iv) Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries in cases of I.D.	....	....	8
Miscellaneous I.D. visits	....	....	4

Total,	....	....	12
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(v) Meat and Food Inspection and Food Hygiene.

## Inspection of Meat:

Shops and stalls	....	....	....	9
Other premises	....	....	....	3
Visits to butchers	....	....	....	34
Fishmongers etc.	....	....	....	2
Grocers.	....	....	....	61
Greengrocers and fruiterers.	....	....	....	12
Dairies and milk distributors.	....	....	....	27
Ice-cream premises	....	....	....	17
Food preparing premises...	....	....	....	23
Market Stalls	....	....	....	857
Street vendors and hawkers' carts	....	....	....	35
Restaurants	....	....	....	19
Canteens.	....	....	....	3
Clubs	....	....	....	1
Bakeries	....	....	....	2
Licensed Premises	....	....	....	26
Wholesalers	....	....	....	4
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	2

Visits in connection with sampling.

Milk - bacteriological....	....	....	....	4
Food and Drugs Samples....	....	....	....	20
Water Sampling	....	....	....	6
Miscellaneous Food Visits.	....	....	....	9

Total	....	....	....	1179
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Total inspections and visits	....	....	....	3325
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(vi) Notices Served and Complied with.

No. of informal notices served...	....	115
No. of informal notices complied with...	....	113
No. of statutory notices served..	....	43
No. of statutory notices complied with..	....	66



(vii) Analysis of Defects noted and remedied.

<u>Type of Defect.</u>	<u>Recorded.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Chimney stacks, pots, flues.	15	15
Brickwork and/or pointing.	31	31
Doors and frames.	7	7
Drains - choked or defective.	38	35
Dustbins.	6	12
Firegrates.	9	9
Floors.	9	8
Paving.	3	4
Rainwater pipes and gutters.	37	48
Roofs.	58	61
Plaster.	28	43
Sinks.	1	1
Waste Pipes.	2	7
W.C. Structures.	14	11
W.C. basins, cisterns etc.	34	28
Window frames, sashes, cords.	26	56
Miscellaneous.	10	10
Total.	<u>333</u>	<u>397</u>

(g) Shops and Offices.

	<u>No. of inspections.</u>
Action taken under provision of:	
(a) Shops Act 1950 relating to ventilation and temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences.	132
(b) Public Health Act 1936, relating to conditions in Offices.	18
No subsequent action was necessary.	

(h) Atmospheric Pollution.

Inspections in the first Smoke Control Area (Common Road) were completed and an Order was made and submitted for confirmation.

Observation of the houses on the Council's Bradlegh Road Estate indicated that the attempt to control smoke emissions by tenancy agreement was not successful, and a second Order, naming the Red Brow Area, was made and submitted.

At the time of making these Orders the No. 1 Area (Common Road) contained 167 dwellings and 5 other premises, and the No. 2 Area (Red Brow) contained 92 dwellings and the two parts of the hospital. Official references to Red Brow Area may be somewhat misleading as estimates of the probable fuel consumption of the 800 or so houses which are contemplated to complete this Estate were requested, and this figure might be used as that of the number of dwellings covered by the Order.

(j) Vermin Control.

The number of premises infested by verminous insects remained low, one Council House and two other houses being found to be infested.

All were treated by the department.

No. of houses found to be infested by insect pests:-

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| (a) Council Houses. | 1 |
| (b) Other Houses.   | 2 |

No. of visits regarding complaints of verminous premises. 20

No. of verminous premises treated ..... 3

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	<u>Type of Property.</u>		
	<u>Non-agricultural.</u>		<u>Agricultural</u>
	<u>Dwelling</u> <u>houses.</u>	<u>All</u> <u>others.</u>	
(a) No. of properties in district.	7299	464	18
(b) No. of properties inspected.	497	78	16
(c) Total inspections carried out (included re-inspections)	1029	460	33
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by:--			
Rats - Major.	-	3	2
- Minor	135	30	-
Mice - Major	2	2	-
- Minor.	13	10	-
(e) No. of infested properties treated.	140	35	2
(f) Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	142	35	2
(g) No. of "Block" control scheme carried out.	-	-	-
(h) Other Action.			

A test of 10% of the sewer manholes was made in April, followed by a treatment of those showing signs of infestation and adjacent manholes.

The new technique of extended pre-baiting of sewer manholes was continued and the results were very satisfactory.

(k) Factories Act, 1937.

Routine inspections continued throughout the year and no difficulty was experienced in the administration of Parts I and VIII of the Act.



2. HOUSING.

## (a) Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

Total number of houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	403
No. of inspections, formal or informal made for the purpose.	935
No. of dwelling houses found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit.	145
No. of dwelling houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.	62

## (b) Houses demolished:-

## (i) In Clearance Areas.

Houses unfit for human habitation.	nil
Persons displaced.	nil
Families displaced.	nil

(ii) Under section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	29
Persons displaced.	100
Families displaced.	26

## (c) Unfit houses made Fit and in which Defects were remedied.

After informal action by local authority.	98
After formal notice.	48

## (d) Overcrowding.

Two new cases of overcrowding of dwellings were discovered and abated during the year.

- (e) Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 - Improvement Grants etc.:-

Action during year.	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of:	
	Private bodies or individuals.	Local Authority.
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority.	2	-
(b) Approved by local authority.	2	-
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry.	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry.	-	-
(e) Work completed.	35	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above.	-	-

- (f) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, - Standard Grants.

Action during year:-	No. of dwellings affected.
(a) Applications submitted to local authority.	20
(b) Applications approved by local authority.	20
(c) Work completed.	12

3. RENT ACT, 1957.

Applications received on Form I.	3
No. of G Forms checked at houses.	3
No. of certificates authorised - in full.	1
in part.	2
No. of Certificates refused.	nil
Notices of proposal to issue Certificates (Form J)	3
Undertakings accepted (Form K)	1
Undertakings refused.	nil
Certificates issued (Form L)	2
No. of applications for Cancellation of Certificates (Form M)	2.
No. of notices to tenants of intention to cancel (Form N)	2
No. of cancellations.	4
No. of refusals to cancel.	2.
No. of applications for Certificates that defects had not been remedied (Form O)	3
No. of Certificates (Form P) issued.	2

#### 4. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

No. of dealers' licences in force at end of year in respect of:-

Pasteurising plants	....	nil
Sterilising plants.	....	nil
Pre-packed milk.	....	66
Tuberculin Tested milk	....	nil

No. of dealers' at end of year authorised to deal in milk of the following designations:-

(a)	Tuberculin Tested	....	10
(b)	Pasteurised.	....	20
(c)	Sterilised.	....	64



<u>Articles.</u>	<u>Number Taken.</u>
Milk.	19
Beef Dripping.	1
Camp Coffee.	1
Beechams Powder.	1
Black Pudding.	1
Pork Sausage.	1
Blackcurrant Jam.	1
Mixed Dried Fruit.	2
Tongue and Turkey Meat Paste.	1
Tea Time Tea.	1
Hot Dogs in Gravy.	1
Evaporated Milk.	1
Scotts Porage Oats.	1
Ground Almonds.	1
Custard Powder.	1
Butter.	1
Desiccated Coconut.	1.
Malt Vinegar.	1
Cocoa.	1
Ground Rice.	1
Gravy Browning.	1
Fresh Garden Peas.	1
Strawberry Jam.	1
Sauce.	1
Golden Raising Powder.	1
Bicarbonate of Soda.	1
Cheese Spread.	1

(f) Action under Food & Drugs Act 1955 and Regulations.

Inspection of food premises, stalls, and vehicles continued during the year.

5. ADDITIONAL DUTIES.

(a) Petroleum Act and Orders.

There were 26 licensed storage premises for petroleum spirit of which 18 were for private use and 8 were for the supply of petrol to the public.

1 set of premises were licensed to store carbide of calcium.

The tanks, pipes and fittings of old installations at two private and one public petroleum stores were tested and new tanks and fittings were provided and tested at two private and two public stores. All tests were carried out at weekends to obviate interference with the businesses concerned.

(b) Shops Act, 1950.

The Council is the Shops Act Authority for the District and the Public Health Inspectors were appointed Inspectors for all the purposes of the Act.

Generally the Act is being observed but suspicion that mixed shops, legitimately open for the sale of exempted articles after general closing hours and on Sundays, might be dealing in non-exempted goods, again necessitated the expenditure of a great deal of time outside normal working hours.

(c) Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Licences were issued in respect of the two pet shops in the district and the shops were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

(d) Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957.

The County Council delegated its functions under this Order to the Council, and inspection of piggeries etc. revealed that no premises within the District needed to be registered.

6. CONCLUSION.

The assistance afforded by fellow officers of the Council has been greatly appreciated and my thanks are due to them, to Councillor Houghton and the members of the Health Committee, to Dr. Ellis Jones, and to Mrs. Lightfoot, who have all given their support during this most difficult year.

Yours faithfully,

L. M. BOOTH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.







